

An exploration of
advancements in energy
storage in
California since the American
Recovery and
Reinvestment Act

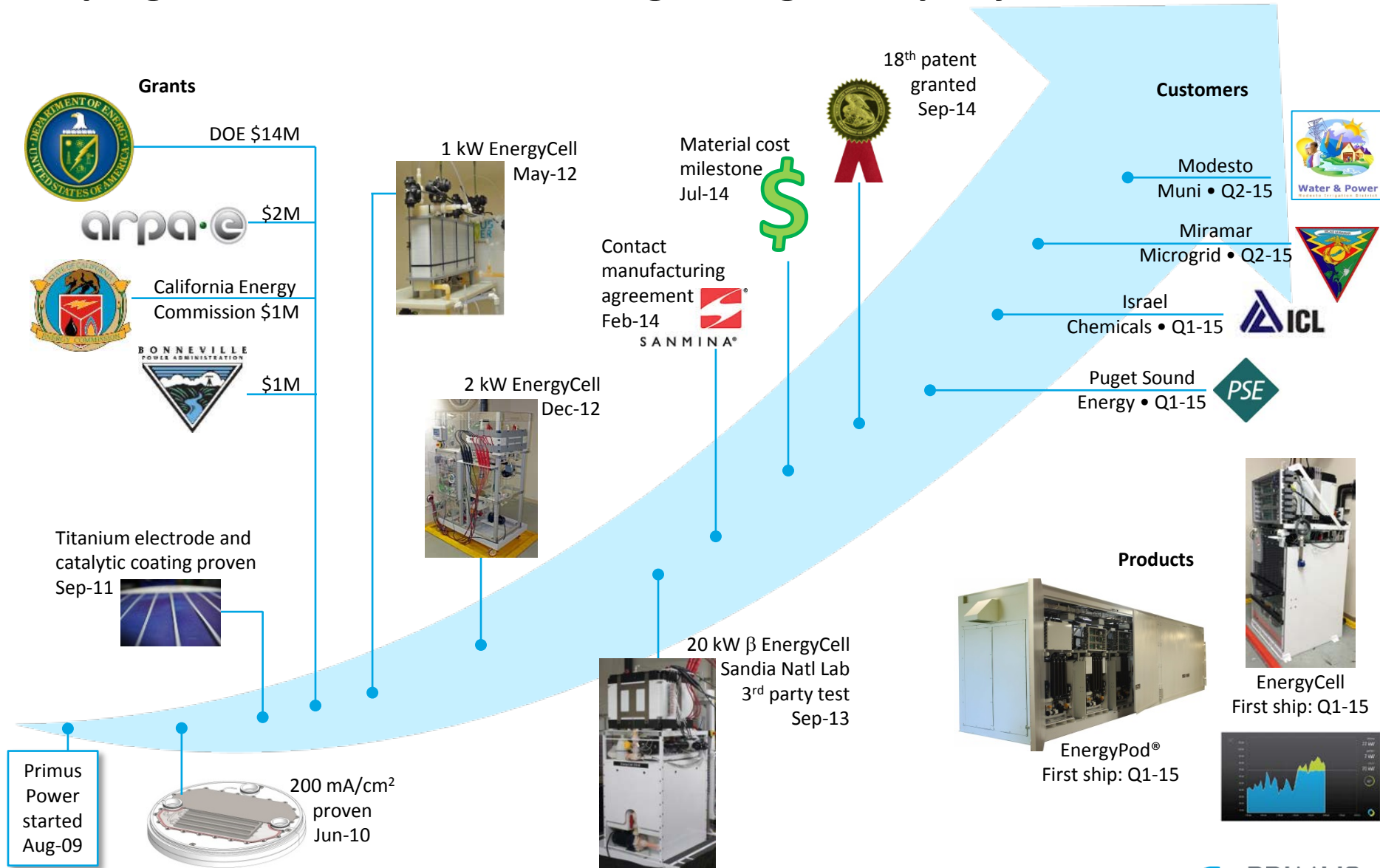


Andrew Marshall,
Primus Power


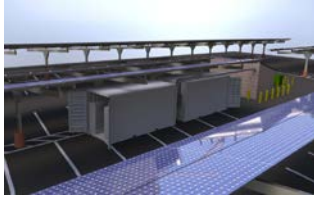







1-Dec 2014



Steady technical progress and important customer wins are helping Primus become a leading storage company



Primus is shipping to utilities, microgrid developers and commercial/industrial customers

Application	Deployment	Partner
Microgrids & Energy management	Marine Base at Miramar Microgrid  	Raytheon
Capital Deferral of Distribution Substation	Puget Sound Energy Power dense arrays  	Power electronics confidential
Local Capacity & Renewable firming	Modesto Irrigation District Multi-MW arrays  	 BOSCH Power electronics confidential
Demand Charge Management	Israel Chemicals Single EnergyCell  	EMS software provider and integrator confidential

Modesto Irrigation District is a municipal utility in California's central valley



- Independent, publicly owned utility
- 640 MW summer-peaking load
- ~1% of California's energy needs
- Irrigation water to 58,000 acres
- Drinking water to the City of Modesto
- Electricity to 111,000 customers

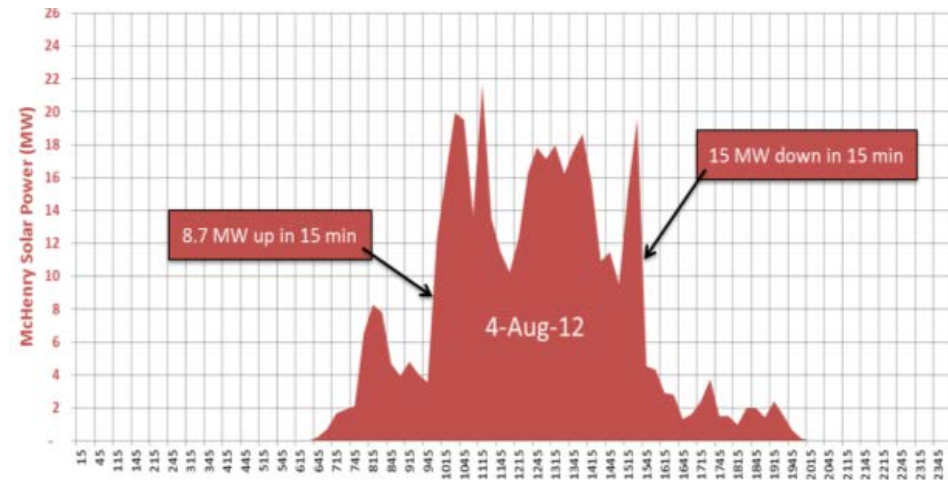
Modesto's generation mix is changing over the next several years

	2014	2020
Renewables	27%	33%
Open market purchases	25%	<39%
Coal	21%	0%
Natural gas	21%	>22%
Hydro	7%	7%
	100%	100%

Coal - stable base load – going to zero



Solar – intermittent – increasing



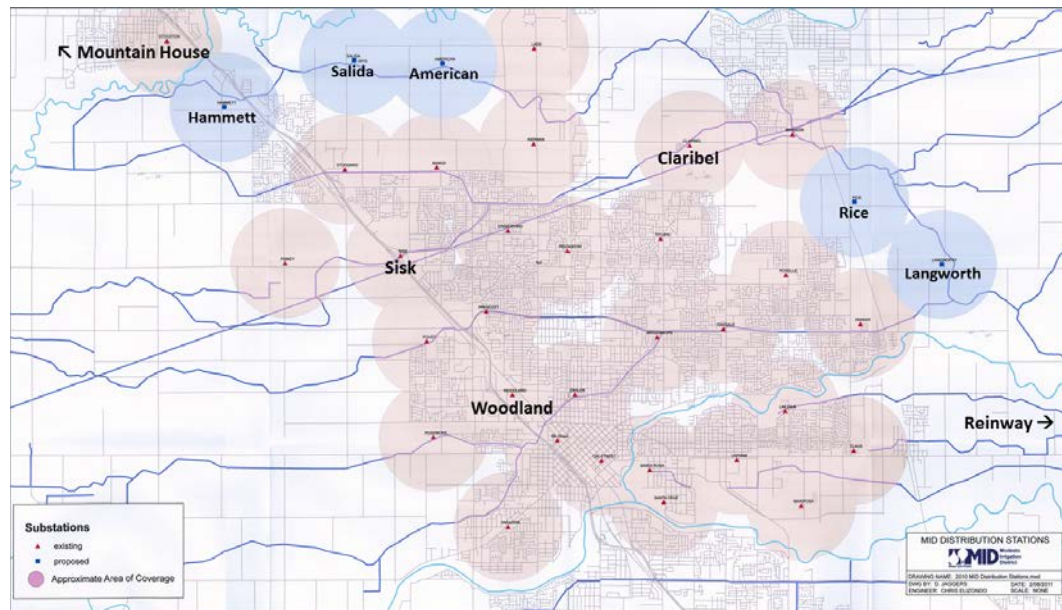
How best to provide grid flexibility: gas or energy storage?

Woodland 3 Centralized gas generators



- 50 MW
- 6 reciprocating engines
- \$45M engines
- \$33M construction
- 4 year permitting & construction
- 2 acres, new building & road

Energy storage systems Distributed throughout Modesto's network



EnergyPods® are less expensive, cleaner, and easier to install alternative to traditional thermal generation

Natural Gas Reciprocating Engines



Primus Power EnergyPods®

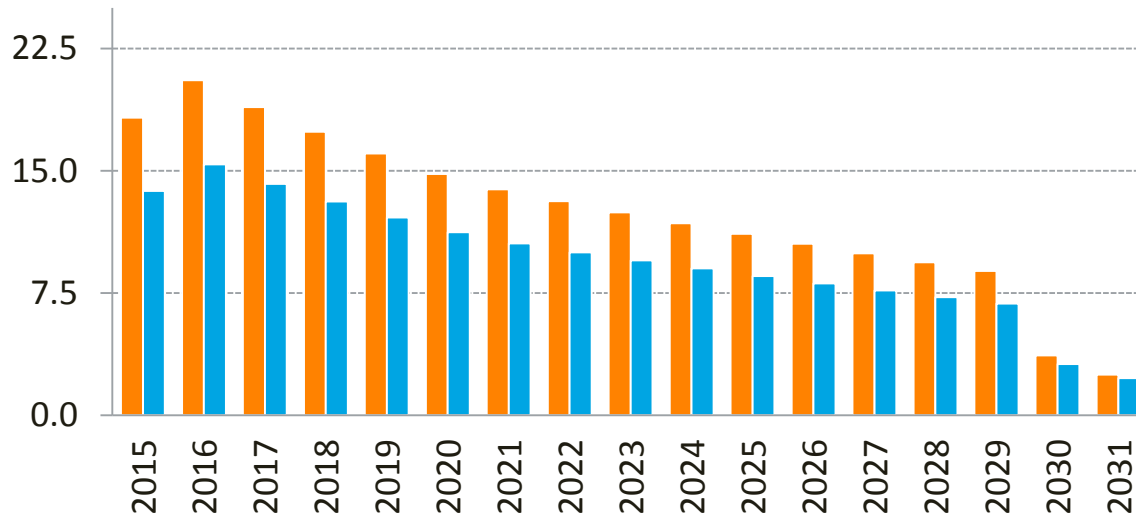


Firming range (MW)	4 to 50	-25 to 25
Capital cost	\$45M engines + \$33M construction	\$50M in phases
Permanent fulltime staff	4	0-1
Time to full power (sec)	300	<1
Water use (liters)	66,000	0
Natural gas (MMBtu)	2,900,000	0
Pollutants (metric tons)	20 NOx, 72 CO, 72 VOC	0
CO₂ emissions (metric tons)	66,000	0
Sound (dB)	95 (jackhammer)	30 (whisper)
Permit and install time (months)	36 to 54	2 to 4
Area (acre)	1	¼

EnergyPods® owned by MID will be less expensive to run than a gas peaking asset

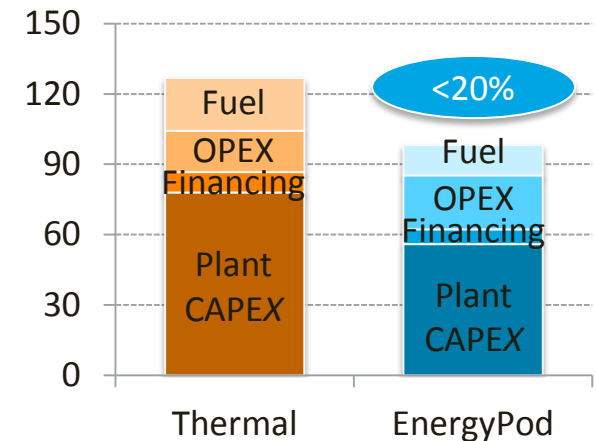
Thermal generation vs. **EnergyPod®** for 50MW of flexible capacity

Discounted costs, \$M



Costs by category over asset life

Cumulative discounted costs, \$M



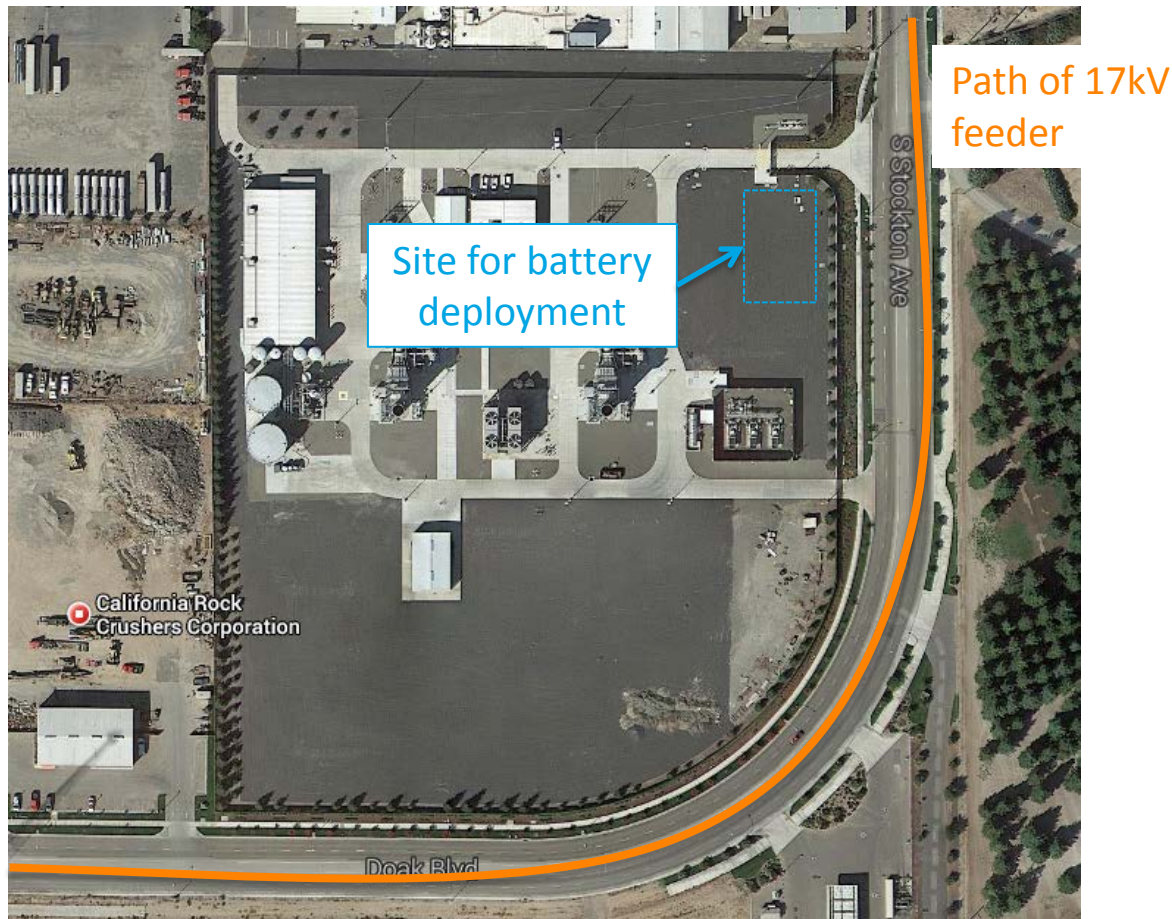
- LCOE for EnergyPod® peaking is 20% less than gas peaker (\$253 vs. \$321/MWh)
- Flexible range of EnergyPods® enables less capacity to be purchased
- Ability to deploy serially in substations to defer upgrades would add value to EnergyPod deployment

Key assumptions:

- 1 28MW EnergyPods provide the same flexible capacity as 50MW of thermal generation
- 2 MID purchases 50MW of natural gas reciprocating engines for \$78M installed
- 3 \$6/MMBTU natural gas, escalated at 3% p.a., charging energy at \$45/MWh escalated at 3% over asset life
- 4 2015 COD, overnight capital costs realized in year 0
- 5 Asset owned by MID -- Bond financing: 100% financed, 4.7% interest rate, 17year term
- 6 Battery and Gas turbine LTSAs purchased – Turbine \$20/kW, 4.7/kWh and Battery \$9.3/kW, \$7.7/kWh

In early 2015 Modesto will deploy the first EnergyPod® at Ripon Generating Station

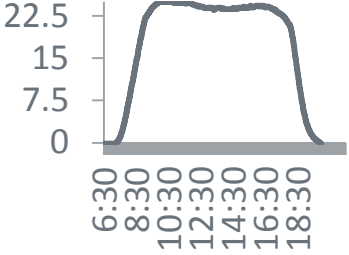

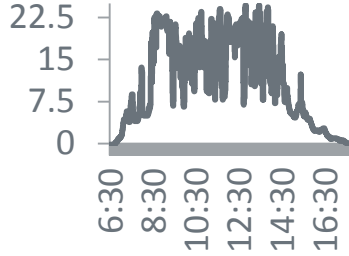

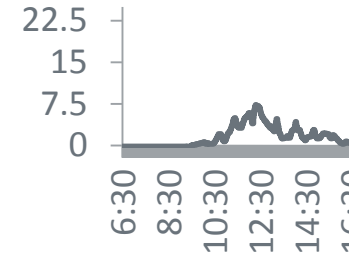
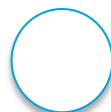
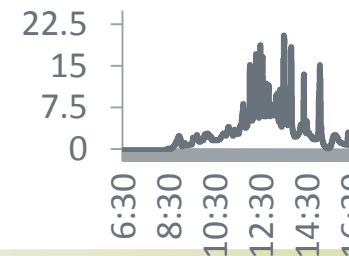

Ripon Generating Station, aerial view



- Battery deployment expected to interconnect to 17kV underground distribution line
- Site has additional space for expansion after demonstrating of first EnergyPod®
- Battery will be controlled from MIDs load office and will follow a signal that optimizes gas generation to balance renewables

Addressing the high energy, variable days offers the most opportunity

● High
○ Low

Category	Representative Plot	Total # of days (count/%)	Most common month	Relative value of energy storage
Perfect/ near perfect solar day		38%	• September	 Energy shifting to meet peak (e.g., shoulders, mid-day to peak)
High power, energy, variability		37%	• March	 Energy shifting and smoothing to meet peak and avoid rapid cycling of generation assets
Low energy, variability		14%	• December	 Energy shifting to meet peak, make solar "dispatchable"
Low energy, high variability		11%	• December	 Energy shifting to meet peak, and avoid cycling generation



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